

BOROUGH



OF LUTON

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

Health, Sanitary Conditions

&c., of the

Borough of Luton

FOR THE YEAR 1940

by

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BOROUGH



OF LUTON

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
LUTON.

22nd July, 1941.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
of the Borough of Luton.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Sixty-second Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough.

In accordance with the direction of the Minister, I have kept the report brief by restricting descriptive matter. There are, however, circumstances and incidents which I feel justified in drawing to the Council's special attention, and I do so under appropriate headings in these introductory pages.

The statements are general and in some instances an elaboration of the numerical and tabular statements contained in the body of the Report.

Population

A more or less well defined Government Evacuation Scheme in the autumn of 1939 left a more or less stable added population during the year 1940. During the autumn of 1940, the population increased by an influx of population of all age groups from the Metropolitan area and the East Coast especially. Part of this new population has settled in the town for the time being, but a proportion has been no more than a fluctuating temporary population in transmigration. On December 31st, 1940, the population revealed by the National Registration was 105,432 and on the same date 101,938 permanent ration cards were in use in the town—93,220 adult and 8,718 child cards which attach to children of 5 years and under. It was estimated that some 4,000 temporary ration cards were in use on this date.

A survey revealed that for all practical purposes there was not a vacant habitable hereditament in the Borough, or to be precise, it was reported that only 15 vacant hereditaments "of a type" were to be found, and of these some were requisitioned for one purpose or another.

On the 31st December 11,238 local children and 1,256 evacuees were attending elementary schools. There were in attendance in institutions for higher education 997 children of whom 224 were evacuees. It is a matter of interest that the elementary school population in 1936, when the population of the Borough was estimated by the Housing Survey to be 84,372, was a little over 12 per cent. of the total population, the evacuation notwithstanding the school population on the 31st December, 1940, was, for practical purposes, the same 12 per cent. of the estimated population.

Midwifery

Table I on page 13 has been prepared to show the increase in institutional midwifery since 1935 and the effect on domiciliary midwifery of the Midwives Act, 1936.

In 1935 only one birth in ten took place outside the home and then almost wholly in private nursing homes. In 1940, by contrast, well over half of the births were institutional, and a large proportion of these occurred in the Borough Maternity Hospital and its Emergency Extension. In 1936, Municipal Midwifery was non-existent in the Borough; in 1940 no birth was notified by a midwife in private practice. The private practice of domiciliary midwifery was, for all practical purposes, a thing of the past.

The steady fall in Maternal Mortality and the less dramatic, but none the less significant fall in the stillbirth rate associated with the changed distribution of midwifery is not fortuitous, although the causal relationship is by no means exclusive.

Table VII on page 16 embodies a statement of Maternal Mortality rates and Stillbirth rates for the years 1935 to 1940. It is convenient to refer here to the terms of an agreement under which the Council uses the Emergency Maternity Unit in St. Mary's Hospital for the confinement of Luton women. In April the Borough Council confirmed its willingness to pay to the County Council the sum of £150 per annum in respect of fuel, light and water supply in return for the use of 12 beds for maternity purposes in the St. Mary's Unit. The Town Council undertook responsibility for the cost of and administration of nursing, medical and domestic staff and the provision of medical supplies, and further undertook the care and maintenance of the closed portion of the premises until such time as they should be used for the reception of evacuee pregnant women. The scheme became operative on the 1st June, 1940.

Borough patients only were received until October, 1940, and thereafter the Unit received in addition evacuees from the London area. Details of admission are given in the body of the report on page 16.

The increased number of beds available for teaching purposes and the growth of district midwifery made possible the reception of more Part II pupils from a wider field. The value of this to the hospital and thus to the Borough is obvious enough, for not only did staffing problems disappear, but the whole tone of the hospital has improved to a degree which could not otherwise reasonably have been expected. But that is not the whole

story, for the provision of additional Part II training facilities at a time when many London schools were closed or lacked material is an important if small National Service. It is, indeed, a happy circumstance that the training of midwives continues at a high level in preparation for the coming days of peace and social amelioration. During the year 22 pupils completed their training; 24 passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

Hostel for Expectant Women

On the 19th November, 1940, a hostel for expectant evacuees was opened at 48, Napier Road, and up to the end of the year, 11 women were admitted. The purpose of the hostel is to accommodate women whose admission to the Emergency Maternity Hospital is probable within a few days of their arrival from London and in whose case, therefore, billeting before admission is likely to be more disturbing than helpful. Provision has been made for the reception of batches of ten women each week who will travel by coach to Luton. They will be received at the hostel and after a medical examination will be disposed of by admission, transfer to the Emergency Maternity Unit, or by billeting. A representative of the Billeting Officer will attend and facilitate his side of the arrangements.

Attendance at Infant Welfare Centres

The trend of attendances and consultations since 1935 was broken sharply in 1939, but there was no further decline in 1940. Attendances were somewhat higher and consultations fell to a new low level, but hardly significantly when all circumstances are taken into account. Details of these attendances are given on page 14.

The Council anticipated the expressed wish of the Minister of Health that evacuees and residents should have access to medical social services on the same footing, and I am happy to say that my Committees backed to the full the Department's endeavour to operate all our services generously in favour of newcomers to the town irrespective of the channels through which they came.

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics continue to rise and since 1935 there has been almost a tenfold increase in total attendances. First attendances amounted to 1,630, which represents 92.71 per cent of notified births.

Maternity and Child Welfare—Dental Clinic

Before 1936 no provision was made by the Welfare Authority for Dental supervision and treatment and cases were consequently referred to a private dentist of their own choice.

In December, 1935, Mr. W. McC. Graves-Morris, L.D.S., was appointed as part-time Dental Surgeon to the Welfare Authority, and undertook weekly sessions at his own surgery.

The absence of adequate waiting room and rest room facilities after anaesthetics were unsatisfactory features of the arrangement, and in July, 1938, the School Dental Clinic was placed at the disposal of the Welfare Authority for a monthly session. The popularity of the clinic increased and attendances mounted. The number of sessions was increased in 1939 to one every two weeks, and again in March, 1940, to one every week. On page 15, Table V sets out attendances and particulars of treatment, and shows beyond all doubt that the more frequent sessions are amply justified.

There is no sounder indication of the efficiency and popularity of a Dental Unit than the proportion of cases referred for treatment which do, in fact, attend and receive treatment. In the case of this clinic the proportion is for all practical purposes, a hundred per cent.

Laboratory

Five years ago there was no laboratory attached to the small Public Health Department of that time. The simplest procedures, even to the examination of throat swabs, were undertaken by a London Commercial Laboratory with all the attendant difficulty, delay and expense involved. It was apparent that a local laboratory service would be a great advantage to the Department and to Private Medicine in the town, and I was fortunate in securing the support of the Council for the establishment of a small laboratory at the cost of £100 in the cramped and delapidated premises of the old Public Health Department in Gordon Street. The work undertaken by this small laboratory grew to such an extent that the Council sanctioned the provision of a well-equipped laboratory in the new Town Hall buildings which were completed in 1937. Since that date the work has grown apace. There were obvious deficiencies in the town's bacteriological service, for no specialist bacteriologist was attached to the Department. A great step forward was made when Dr. Ludgater was appointed on the 1st October, 1939, to the post of whole-time pathologist to the Council, and by agreement with the Luton and Dunstable Hospital was attached to their staff in an honorary capacity. The technical staff of the laboratory has increased steadily, and it is no over-statement to say that the foundations of a good laboratory service for a town of this size have been laid.

Towards the end of the year the laboratory buildings at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital were completed by the Council in agreement with the Board of Management on the understanding that Dr. Ludgater, with the assistance of a technician, should use them to meet the needs of the hospital.

Behind the joint laboratory scheme I have outlined is a happy and effective co-operation between the local authority and the voluntary hospital in this sphere and perhaps the happiest feature of all is the dual nature of Dr. Ludgater's appointment. On page 10 details of the work undertaken by the Council's Pathologist are set out, and it is worth mentioning here that during the year over 2,000 examinations were made of a clinical nature usually considered to be outside the scope of a Public Health Department. The value of this clinical pathology on a commercial scale is well over

£1,000. The ready availability of an experienced pathologist with a good laboratory at his disposal and the intimate contact between physician, surgeon and pathologist which the scheme makes possible, lead me to say that our laboratory arrangements have great promise. We shall increasingly absorb work from surrounding county districts ; we shall increasingly give assistance to hospitals and private medical practice. Good seed has been sown on fertile ground and provided it is watered by goodwill and professional competence the growth will be sturdy and fruitful.

I should like to say here that the town is indebted to members of the Council, especially to several chairmen, to my colleagues in general practice, the Hospital Authority and the County Medical Officer of Health, without whose help and support the scheme could never have become effective.

Tunnel Shelters

During the autumn large public shelters in the centre of the town were used as dormitories, although in the case of the four tunnel shelters the structural work was not complete and amenities for sleeping had not been provided. A census taken on the 2nd October revealed that 1,277 persons were sleeping in the four tunnel shelters and of these 404 were children of school age and under. The numbers using the tunnels as dormitories had fallen a little by early December and was materially less at the end of the year. A general watch was kept on the health of the tunnel population, but it was not until the 20th January, 1941, that circumstances permitted a survey by examination of the child population then occupying tunnel shelters. The circumstances revealed by this survey are set out on page 32 in the body of the report. In substance it disclosed no obvious detrimental effect of tunnel sheltering.

What is perhaps more remarkable is that throughout the winter there was very little evidence of infectious disease arising out of contact in public shelters. No outbreak was associated with the use of tunnels and only a few cases of Scarlet Fever were attributed to contact in the tunnels and in such numbers that they might well have arisen by comparable contact in the homes. Although this report relates to the year 1940, I have thought fit for the sake of completeness to include the result of the survey in early January, 1941, and I can say that at the time of writing the Emergency Committee has taken effective action in the matter of encouraging dispersal, providing bunks and sanitary accommodation, appointing shelter marshalls, providing refreshment and in the education of the sheltering public. Regular sanitary inspections are made by the sanitary staff of this department and access to trained nurses and doctors by the shelter population is established.

Infectious Disease during the years 1935-1940

A particular interest in the incidence of infectious diseases during late 1940 was aroused because of prevailing conditions due for the most part to war activities, and it is useful to review the course of notifiable infectious diseases incidence in the borough during the last five years. Table II on page 27 sets out details. The outstanding feature of the whole

picture is the outbreak of diphtheria during the years 1935 to 1937, which reached its peak in 1936. The disease was of a severe type, often of the clinical type known as "gravis" and attended by a proportionately high mortality rate. Since 1937 there has been little diphtheria and that for the most part of a mild character.

During the summer of 1937 notifications of dysentery amounted to 270 and, as I reported, this number was but a small proportion of the actual number of cases of a widespread mild outbreak of Sonne dysentery. Since 1937 there has been no recurrence.

Scarlet Fever

Notifications of scarlet fever during 1940 reached the high level of 440, but the disease was universally of a mild type. Many cases were treated in their homes, complications were almost unknown and only 1 case was fatal.

Measles

Measles became notifiable only in 1939, and during the year 758 cases were notified. No figures are available for the preceeding years, but it is a matter of general medical intelligence that measles was widespread during the year 1940. Severe cases with complications were few and only 2 deaths were attributable to this disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis

Cerebro-spinal meningitis made its appearance in sporadic form during 1940 and 7 cases were notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Notifications of puerperal pyrexia reached a new high level of 19 but as the connotation of this term has been widened so as to relate to a symptom rather than a clinical entity or group of clinical entities it is no longer useful to compare it with figures for previous years. Nor, indeed, is the figure representative in any way of the number of cases of puerperal pyrexia which actually occurred for it is common knowledge that the regulations are evaded with purposeful discretion.

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SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (from 1st April, 1939)	8,736	acres
Population (Census 1931)	68,523	
Registrar General's Estimate for 1940	99,440	
Number of inhabited houses, 1940	28,916	
Rateable value	£834,879	
	(unreduced)	
	£734,768	
	(reduced)	
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£2,835	

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1940.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Live Births.	Legitimate	1482	748	734
	Illegitimate	61	31	30
Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population				14.97

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Stillbirths.	Legitimate	34	15	19
	Illegitimate	1	1	—
Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) births				21.30

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Deaths		1128	569	559
Death rate per 1,000 resident population				11.34

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of Registrar General's Short List) :—

	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.</i>
No. 29. Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	—	Nil
No. 30. Other Maternal causes	2	1.21
Total	2	1.21

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	50.99
Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate births	44.63
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate births	48.38

**BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF
MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY, AND CASE RATES
FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1940.**

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	LUTON.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.
* Rates per 1,000 civilian population.					
Births :					
Live	14.97	14.6	16.0	15.7	13.7
Still	0.36	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.44
Deaths :					
All causes	11.34	14.3	15.8	12.8	17.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.01
Influenza	0.23	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.18
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	50.99	55	61	54	50
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	3.73	4.6	5.9	4.4	5.8
* Rates per 1,000 civilian population.					
Notifications :					
Enteric Fever	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.06
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.07	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.28
Scarlet Fever	4.42	1.63	1.53	1.57	0.82
Whooping Cough	1.26	1.34	1.29	1.35	0.22
Diphtheria	0.63	1.16	1.29	1.21	0.61
Erysipelas	0.34	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.35
Smallpox	—	0.00	—	—	—
Measles	7.62	10.24	9.23	9.99	1.78
Pneumonia	0.79	1.20	1.37	1.00	0.87
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality (ex. Abortion) :					
Puerperal Infection (No. 147) ...	—	0.52	} Not available		
Others	1.21	1.64			
Total	1.21	2.16			
Notifications :					
Puerperal Fever	11.56	11.96	13.90	9.73	3.34
Puerperal Pyrexia					13.30† † incldg. Puer. Fv.

* A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1 (A). BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Total number of examinations : 7,502.

These were divided among the various authorities and institutions for which pathological work is carried out, as follows :—

Public Health Department	...	...	...	4,253
(including diphtheria swabs—2,729)				
Other Borough Departments	...	...	...	82
Beds. County Council	...	...	...	25
Other Local Authorities	...	...	...	8
Luton and Dunstable Hospital	...	...	...	1,870
Luton Children's Hospital	...	...	...	864
(including diphtheria swabs—736)				
Beds. National Health Insurance Committee	...	...	...	83
Pathologist's Private Practice	...	...	...	317

A. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS—5,370.

Diphtheria	...	...	Swabs examined	...	...	...	3,503
			Isolation in pure culture	...	...	...	39
			Virulence tests	...	...	...	16
Haemolytic streptococci	...	...	Swabs examined	...	...	...	297
Vincent's Angina	...	...	Swabs	...	...	...	13
Enteric	...	...	Blood cultures	...	...	...	4
			Faeces	...	...	...	42
			Urines	...	...	...	36
			Agglutination tests	...	...	...	45
Dysentery	...	...	Faeces	...	...	...	18
Undulant Fever	...	...	Blood cultures	...	...	...	1
			Agglutination tests	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis	...	...	Faeces	...	...	...	4
			Urines	...	...	...	28
			Pus	...	...	...	20
			Sputa	...	...	...	37
			Biological tests	...	...	...	35
Bacteriological Food Poisoning	...	...		...	...	...	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	Post-nasal swabs	...	...	...	36
Gonorrhoea	...	...	Smears	...	...	...	48
Trichomonas vaginalis	...	...		...	...	...	3
Tinea	...	...	Hairs and scales	...	...	...	15
Malaria	...	...		...	...	...	1
Hydatid disease	...	...	Skin test	...	...	...	1
Gas gangrene	...	...		...	...	...	7

Unspecified Cytological and Bacteriological Examinations.

	Blood Cultures	...	...	...	54
	Cerebro-spinal fluid	...	...	...	110
	Faeces	...	...	...	73
	Fluids	...	...	...	73
	Pus	...	...	...	93
	Semen	...	...	...	8
	Smears	...	...	...	26
	Sputa	...	...	...	54
	Swabs	...	...	...	85
	Urines	...	...	...	339
Autogenous Vaccines	...	...	...	...	8
Complement fixation tests	Wassermann tests*	...	...	...	169
	Gonococcal complement fixation tests*	...	...	...	19

B. BIOCHEMISTRY—801.

Blood	...	...	...	Calcium	...	...	...	8
				Chlorides	...	...	...	2
				Plasma Proteins	...	...	...	1
				Phosphate	...	...	...	5
				Phosphatase	...	...	...	2
				Spectroscopy	...	...	...	4
				Sugar	...	...	...	86
				Sugar tolerance	...	...	...	8
				Urea	...	...	...	100
				Van den Bergh	...	...	...	15
Urine	...	...	...	Routine chemical	...	...	...	142
				Protein	...	...	...	240
				Reducing substances	...	...	...	24
				Chlorides	...	...	...	7
				Urea	...	...	...	37
				Diastatic index	...	...	...	1
				Friedman tests	...	...	...	15
Faeces	...	...	...	Occult blood	...	...	...	36
				Fat	...	...	...	2
Test meals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Cerebro-spinal fluid	...	...	...	Lange gold curve	...	...	...	3

C. SANITARY INVESTIGATIONS—481.

Drinking water	...	...	Routine examination of town supply for free chlorine and coliform bacilli	...	...	...	232
			Type of coliform bacillus	...	...	...	2
			Full bacteriological examinations	...	...	...	11
			Chemical examinations	...	...	...	9
			Examination for Enteric	...	...	...	6

Milks	...	...	...	Full examination : Ordinary	...	113
				T.T. Certified	...	25
				Accredited	...	14
				Pasteurised	...	47
				Sterilised	...	1
				Fats and solids only	... ..	17
				Examination for diphtheria	...	1
				Biological test for tuberculosis	...	1
				Other examinations	... ..	2

D. HAEMATOLOGY—534.

Full blood counts	...	...	...	254
Red blood counts	...	...	...	120
White blood counts	...	...	...	56
Blood sedimentation rate	...	...	...	80
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	14

E. HISTOLOGY—265.

F. POST MORTEMS—50.

Not performed in the Council's laboratories.*

1 (B). CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

No change.

2 (A). NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

1,758 births were notified during the year under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915 :—

357 by Doctors and Parents, and
1,401 by Midwives.

2 (B). REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

During the year 1940 the number of births registered in Luton was 1,785, whereas the number of live births notified under the Notification of Births Acts was 1,758.

TABLE I. SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED
BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND PATIENTS'
HOME CONFINEMENT, 1935 TO 1940.

Year	Institutional					Domiciliary				
	Total	B.M.H.	Em. Unit	P.A.I.	Private Nsg. Home	Mun. M/W	Notified by		Total	Total In- stitutional & Domiciliary
							Private M/W	Dr. & Parents		
1935	132	—	—	20	112	—	681	527	1,208	1,340
1936	272	28	—	42	202	—	770	423	1,193	1,465
1937	633	445	—	19	169	124	527	390	1,041	1,674
1938	738	540	—	26	172	477	271	210	958	1,696
1939	856	568	84	38	166	583	131	109	823	1,679
1940	978	588	175	21	194	674	—	106	780	1,758
Total	3,609	2,169	259	166	1,015	1,858	2,380	1,765	6,003	5,612

2 (C). STILLBIRTHS.

Each case of stillbirth was investigated by the District Health Visitor and the causes were found to be as follows :—

Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	8
Placenta Prævia	...	...	...	...	4
Breech delivery	...	...	...	...	3
Shoulder presentation	...	...	...	...	1
Difficult delivery	...	...	...	...	3
Delayed labour	...	...	...	...	1
Prolapsed cord	...	...	...	...	3
Hydrocephalic	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephalic	...	...	...	...	3
Malformed foetus	...	...	...	...	1
Macerated foetus	...	...	...	...	4
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	3
Causes unknown	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	42

3 (A). MATERNITY SERVICES.

TABLE II. ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS DURING THE YEAR 1940.

1940	Dallow Road		Maternity Hospital		Total	Attend. Post Natal Clinic	Attend. School for Mothers
	First Attends	Subs. Attends	First Attends	Subs. Attends			
January	34	225	13	153	425	35	—
February	45	220	31	102	398	37	—
March	49	214	17	91	371	25	94
April	60	248	30	114	452	27	—
May	42	233	17	106	398	25	—
June	31	200	21	123	375	33	—
July	58	236	21	126	441	31	—
August	43	175	16	117	351	21	—
September	59	196	29	150	434	12	—
October	59	225	25	146	455	23	44
November	102	272	29	150	553	10	—
December	79	270	25	123	497	14	—
Totals	661	2,714	247	1,501	5,150	293	722

TABLE III. ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1935—1940

Year	Ante-Natal Clinics		Total
	First Attendance	Subsequent Attendance	
1935	—	—	535
1936	384	1,035	1,419
1937	927	3,264	4,191
1938	1,018	3,686	4,704
1939	1,616	3,967	4,960
1940	1,630*	6,782*	8,412*
* Includes attendances at Municipal Midwives clinics		695	2,025
			2,720 respectively

TABLE IV. NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	First Attendances		No. on Register at end of year	Consulta-tions	Infants weighed
	Under 1 year	1-5 years			
1936	962	453	2,628	8,392	27,323
1937	1,259	519	3,137	8,133	32,009
1938	1,169	418	3,750	9,204	38,861
1939	1,156	286	3,280	7,484	31,362
1940	1,619	455	4,147	6,334	31,965

3(B). INSTITUTE OF RAY THERAPY.

59 cases were treated at the Institute on behalf of the Local Authority. In only 5 cases were the parents unable to pay the fees asked, and the cost of the scheme to the Local Authority was £4 15s. 0d.

3 (C). DENTAL CLINIC.

TABLE V.

No. of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Adults							
No. of cases referred	...	...	...	...	203		
No. of cases attended (new)	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
(sub)	...	...	...	...	...	...	315
No. of attendances							510
No. of dentures recommended	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
No. of dentures supplied	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Children							
No. of cases referred	...	...	...	91			
No. of cases attended (new)	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
(sub)	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
No. of attendances							206

3(D). NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

During the year the Inspectors of the Society were responsible for dealing with 39 cases on behalf of the Department, and the closest co-operation resulted without exception in a satisfactory issue.

TABLE VI. 3 (E) HEALTH VISITING, 1940

	Under 1 year		1-5 years		Ante-Natal	Infant Life Protection	Others	Total
	1st Visits	Revisits	1st Visits	Revisits				
January ...	106	315	24	703	31	32	373	1,584
February	84	232	15	408	28	54	413	1,234
March ...	162	362	8	780	43	1	482	1,838
April ...	187	495	12	1,093	45	32	606	2,470
May ...	162	519	22	1,222	43	15	800	2,783
June ...	171	408	6	1,028	18	14	325	1,970
July ...	181	370	18	611	37	7	704	1,928
August ...	155	388	44	871	16	36	467	1,977
September	93	230	70	353	19	1	326	1,092
October ...	187	323	8	450	17	4	678	1,667
November	112	151	2	359	9	7	470	1,110
December	79	200	10	221	19	2	732	1,263
Totals ...	1,679	3,993	239	8,099	325	205	6,376	20,196

4. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, PART VII. CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Number of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of children :							
At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Who died during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
On whom inquests were held during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of child protection visitors at the end of the year who were :							
Health visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Female, other than health visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of other authorised visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Proceedings taken during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

TABLE VII. 5. MATERNAL DEATHS.

Year	Maternal Deaths			Rate		Births			Still-Birth Rate
	Sepsis	Other	Total	Per 1,000 live births	Per 1,000 total births	Live	Still	Total	
1935 ...	3	7	10	7.8	7.46	1,282	57	1,339	42.55
1936 ...	2	4	6	4.26	4.06	1,406	65	1,471	46.25
1937 ...	—	6	6	3.92	3.77	1,530	61	1,591	38.34
1938 ...	2	4	6	3.82	3.71	1,567	49	1,616	30.32
1939 ...	1	3	4	2.61	2.51	1,528	61	1,589	38.38
1940 ..	—	2	2	1.24	1.21	1,543	36	1,579	21.30

6. BOROUGH MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

	<i>Borough Maternity Hospital.</i>	<i>Annex.</i>	<i>Emergency Maternity Unit (Evacuees).</i>
No. of patients in hospital, 1st Jan., 1940	28	7*	—
No. of patients admitted during the year	584	101	96
	<hr/> 612	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 96
No. of patients in hospital, 31st Dec., 1940	22	8	15
No. of patients died during the year ...	3	1	—

	<i>Borough Maternity Hospital.</i>	<i>Annex.</i>	<i>Emergency Maternity Unit (Evacuees).</i>
Admissions : (a) Confinement	533	85	84
(b) For ante-natal or post- natal treatment	51	16	12
* 1st June, 1940.			
No. of patient days—			
Ante-natal and post-natal treatment	677	325	
Confinements	7,415	2,589	
	8,092	2,914	
Extra babies	107	—	
Average duration of stay of women delivered in hospital	13.85 days	15.31 days	
Proportion of patients delivered by :			
(a) Midwives	493	80	78
(b) Doctors	42	5	6
Cases booked at ante-natal clinics :			
(a) Discharged well	446	74	82
(b) Transferred	5	2	1
(c) Died	—	1	—
(d) Discharged undelivered and re- maining in hospital	62	14	12
Cases admitted as emergencies :			
(a) Discharged well	51	7	1
(b) Transferred	7	1	—
(c) Died	3	—	—
(d) Discharged undelivered and re- maining in hospital	10	2	—
Total number of primiparae delivered ...	293	37	34
Emergency cases—primiparae	37	2	—
multiparae	22	5	1
Operations performed :			
1. Rupture of membranes for induc- tion of labour	6	1	—
2. Perineal tear	82	9	8
3. Caesarian section	3	—	—
4. Caesarian section and sterilisation...	2	—	—
5. Caesarian section and removal of ovarian cyst	—	—	—
6. Caesarian section and hysterectomy	1	—	—
7. Hysterotomy and sterilisation ...	2	—	—
Number of extraordinary calls on con- sultant staff :			
(a) Mothers : (i) Ante-natal	—	—	—
(ii) Intra-natal	6	—	—
(iii) Post-natal	—	—	—
(b) Infants	—	—	—

	<i>Borough Maternity Hospital.</i>	<i>Annex.</i>	<i>Emergency Maternity Unit (Evacuees).</i>
No. of patients attended by members of practitioners panel	64	—	—
No. of attendances by members of practitioners panel	64	—	—
No. of attendances by practitioners in emergency cases	2	—	—
No. of borough cases	513	89	—
No. of county cases	67	12	—
Others	4	—	—
No. of cases month by month :			
January	62	—	—
February	44	—	—
March	62	—	—
April	45	—	—
May	45	—	—
June	51	16	—
July	48	23	2
August	44	13	—
September	50	18	5
October	48	5	44
November	39	9	21
December	46	17	24
	584	101	96
Daily average month by month :			
January	26.00	—	—
February	21.48	—	—
March	25.67	—	—
April	21.40	—	—
May	20.35	—	—
June	23.20	8.80	—
July	21.74	8.87	—
August	23.22	7.09	—
September	23.63	9.93	—
October	22.51	25.22	—
November	24.23	19.96	—
December	22.19	20.51	—
Daily average for the year	22.97	14.29	—
Maximum number of patients on any one day	31	30	—
Forceps rate	5.60%	6.50%	—
No. of viable children born	539	85	84
No. of mothers delivered	535	85	84
No. of infants discharged from hospital alive and well	511	77	79
No. of infants stillborn	21	3	3

				<i>Borough Maternity Hospital.</i>	<i>Annex.</i>	<i>Emergency Maternity Unit (Evacuees).</i>
No. of infants died	...	...	...	7	5	2
Stillbirths :						
Toxaemia	...	...	...	7	1	—
Placenta praevia	...	...	...	3	—	—
Breech—forceps after oncoming head				2	—	—
Prolapsed cord	...	...	...	3	—	—
Accidental haemorrhage	...	...	...	1	—	—
Forceps delivery	...	...	...	—	2	1
Extended breech	...	...	...	—	—	1
Other causes	...	...	...	5	—	1
Presentations :						
Occipito anterior	...	...	...	492	77	74
Occipito posterior	...	...	...	11	7	3
Normal breech	...	...	...	14	—	2
Abnormal breech	...	...	...	5	1	1
Face	...	...	...	1	—	—
Brow	...	...	...	—	—	—
Delivered elsewhere	...	...	...	5	1	3
Abnormal conditions :						
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	7	—	—
Placenta praevia	...	...	...	6	1	—
Accidental haemorrhage	...	...	...	1	2	—
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	24	3	2
Manual removal of placenta	...	...	...	6	—	1
Prolapse of cord	...	...	...	3	—	—
Toxaemia of pregnancy admitted for treatment	...	...	...	40	9	1
Organic disease of heart	...	...	...	—	4	1
Hydramnios	...	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	—	2	2
No. of attendances at school for mothers				722	—	—
No. of attendances at post-natal sessions				387	—	—
No. of bookings, 31st December, 1940				365	—	—

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS DURING 1940,
MONTH BY MONTH.

TABLE VIII. BOROUGH MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Month	Emergency cases	Booked Cases	Total	No. of confinements	No. of refusals
January	3	59	62	59	—
February	4	40	44	44	1
March	9	53	62	58	2
April	6	39	45	43	2
May	9	36	45	40	6
June	5	46	51	45	6
July	8	40	48	41	7
August	2	42	44	37	2
September	8	42	50	45	2
October	3	45	48	40	—
November	7	32	39	36	—
December	4	42	46	47	—
Total for Year ...	68	516	584	535	28
Average for Year ...	5.66	43.00	48.66	44.58	2.33

TABLE IX. ANNEX AND EMERGENCY UNIT.

Month	Emergency Cases			Booked Cases			TOTAL			No. of Confinements		
	Annex.	E.M.H.	Total	Annex.	E.M.H.	Total	Annex.	E.M.H.	Total	Annex.	E.M.H.	Total
Jan. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	3	—	3	13	—	13	16	—	16	13	—	13
July ...	—	—	—	23	2	25	23	2	25	18	2	20
Aug. ...	2	—	2	11	—	11	13	—	13	10	—	10
Sept. ...	1	—	1	17	5	22	18	5	23	15	4	19
Oct. ...	1	—	1	4	44	48	5	44	49	8	35	43
Nov. ...	2	—	2	7	21	28	9	21	30	7	26	33
Dec. ...	1	1	2	16	23	39	17	24	41	14	17	31
Total ...	10	1	11	91	95	186	101	96	197	85	84	169
Average for year	1.42	0.12	1.55	13.0	13.57	26.57	14.42	13.71	28.14	12.14	12.00	24.14

6. ADMINISTRATION OF MIDWIVES' ACTS.

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1940.

(a) Private Practice	1
(b) Municipal Midwives	11
(c) In Private Nursing Homes	4
(d) Public Assistance Institution	8
(e) Borough Maternity Hospital	13
(f) Emergency Maternity Unit	7

TABLE XI. DISTRIBUTION OF MIDWIVES WORK
(DOMICILIARY)

	Midwives in Private Practice	Municipal Midwives	Total
Attended no cases	—	—	—
Attended less than 5 cases ...	1	—	1
Attended between 5 and 10 cases	1	—	1
Attended between 10 and 25 cases	—	1	1
Attended between 25 and 50 cases	2	1	3
Attended between 50 and 100 cases	2	9	11
Attended between 100 and 200 cases	—	—	—

During the year medical aid was sought in 146 of the midwives' cases.

During this period 146 accounts amounting to £176 19s. 8d. were received from Medical Practitioners for services rendered in response to requests for medical help from midwives, and the sum of £121 14s. 10d. is recoverable from patients.

TABLE XII. NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES.

District Number	Acting as Midwife	Acting as Maternity Nurse	Total
1	79	30	109
2	42	13	55
3	50	21	71
4	54	22	76
5	42	21	63
6	19	13	32
7	52	20	72
8	34	30	64
9	42	26	68
10	54	10	64
TOTALS	468	206	674

TABLE XIII NUMBER OF VISITS PAID BY MIDWIVES.

District Number	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Post Natal	Total
1	1011	2684	39	3734
2	393	815	4	1212
3	302	1179	—	1481
4	696	1520	12	2228
5	1053	1509	—	2562
6	200	673	—	873
7	487	1255	17	1759
8	180	1039	1	1220
9	230	1196	—	1426
10	327	1021	—	1348
TOTALS	4879	12891	73	17843

TABLE XIV. NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDING MIDWIVES' A.N. CLINICS.

District Number	No. of Clinics	No. of First Attends	Subsequent Attends	Total
1	50	118	324	442
2	22	53	210	263
3	24	71	163	234
4	25	64	224	288
5	24	69	242	311
6	22	30	81	111
7	25	69	187	256
8	24	69	218	287
9	20	80	214	294
10	24	72	162	234
TOTALS	260	695	2025	2720

TABLE XV. CONSULTANT CLINICS.

District Number	Attendances of Midwives	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
1	41	87	29
2	24	50	—
3	23	57	—
4	17	64	15
5	16	60	4
6	7	11	1
7	25	68	11
8	18	55	6
9	14	40	—
10	26	50	1
Totals	211	542	67

No. of cases in which medical aid was sought by Municipal Midwife... 143
 No. of emergency cases attended by Midwife 11
 No. of live births 574
 No. of Maternal deaths —

TABLE XVI. 8. NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

Name of Nursing Home	Date of Registration with Luton Borough Council	DIVISION OF BEDS.			
		Maternity	Surgical	Medical	Total
Westdale	1.7.36 formerly with Beds. C.C.	4	—	—	4
Belle Vue	1.7.36 formerly with Beds. C.C.	—	5	3	8
The Haven	1.7.36 formerly with Beds. C.C.	4	—	—	4
The Chase	19.1.37	—	—	14	14
TOTALS		8	5	17	30

During the year 49 women were delivered in the Westdale Nursing Home, 59 in the Haven Nursing Home, and 35 in the Chase Nursing Home.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

1. HOUSING STATISTICS.

I.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	3,190
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	7,564
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts ...	1
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	4
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	1,010

II.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	948
---	-----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners ...	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	62
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners ...	47
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

Housing Act, 1936 :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	11
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	11
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	99
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	9
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	79
(d) Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	0
(e) (i) Number of Council Houses found to be overcrowded at end of year	1
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	1
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	11
(f) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding in Council Houses relieved during the year	1
(ii) Number of families concerned in such cases	1
(iii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	8

HOUSING ACT, 1936

SLUM CLEARANCE

No new schemes were submitted during the year in regard to Slum Clearance. The Burr Street and Back Street Compulsory Purchase Order comprising 23 houses, and the Duke Street Clearance Area, comprising 8 houses, were confirmed by the Ministry of Health, and the tenants are being rehoused as and when suitable alternative accommodation is available.

Thirty-eight new Council houses were completed on the Leagrave Housing Estate, which is approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the centre of the town. The houses comprised 25 two-bedroomed houses and 13 three-bedroomed houses. The remaining 22 houses required to complete the scheme were not completed owing to war-time exigencies.

OVERCROWDING

The following table shows the position in regard to overcrowding on 31st December, 1940 :

Number of existing cases of overcrowding, 31st December, 1940	11
Total number of cases reviewed during 1940	19
Number of cases reviewed and found to be overcrowded ...	5
Number of cases reviewed and found to be uncrowded	14
Number of cases of overcrowding found on review and abated during 1940	1

The remaining cases of overcrowding are not of a serious character and the majority of the overcrowded families require five or six-bedroomed houses.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

TABLE I. SHOWS THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE
NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1940

Disease	AGE GROUPS												Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	5	10	27	33	211	94	17	30	10	2	—	440
Diphtheria ...	1	4	3	5	4	28	10	2	4	1	1	—	63
Pneumonia ...	10	3	3	1	3	7	1	1	13	10	12	6	70
Erysipelas ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	10	9	7	34
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	6
Measles ...	19	53	76	69	86	416	15	9	13	—	2	—	758
Whooping Cough	9	11	21	18	15	49	1	—	2	—	—	—	126
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	5	—	—	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	7
Anterior Polio- Myelitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total ...	44	78	113	120	142	711	126	31	84	39	28	13	1,529

TABLE II. SHOWS NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES,
1935—1940

Year	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles	Whooping Cough	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Anterior Polio- myelitis	Dysentery	Relapsing Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Undulant Fever	Totals
1935	—	65	283	25	21	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
1936	—	85	400	25	31	12	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	558
1937	1	144	255	32	63	12	2	—	—	1	1	270	—	—	—	781
1938	1	83	146	23	72	19	9	—	—	2	4	5	—	1	—	365
1939	2	88	66	26	64	12	6	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	1	274
1940	6	440	63	34	70	19	3	758	126	7	1	1	1	—	—	1,529

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(a) Number of cases notified during the year	...	...	...	3
(b) Number of cases visited by officers of the Council	...	...	...	3
(c) Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council	...	...	...	—
(d) Number of cases removed to hospital	...	...	...	3
(e) Number of cases in which vision was impaired	...	...	...	Nil

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children immunised since the inception of the scheme :

				<i>Under 5 years of age.</i>	<i>Over 5 years of age.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1936	...	...	...	—	—	936
1937	...	...	...	—	—	482
1938	...	...	...	—	—	320
1939	...	...	...	—	—	112
1940	...	...	...	82	122	204

TABLE III. PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE, DURING 1940.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	2	5	1	1	—	—	1	2
5	9	3	1	1	—	—	—	1
10	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
15	7	8	1	2	1	1	1	1
20	10	9	3	1	3	3	2	1
25	23	15	2	—	13	4	—	2
35	11	3	1	—	7	3	—	—
45	14	2	—	—	8	2	—	—
55	8	3	—	2	6	3	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	—
TOTALS	90	48	12	8	42	19	6	7

TABLE IV. NOTIFICATIONS AND ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL
DURING THE YEAR.

	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Other Infect. Dis.		TOTAL	
	Notif.	Admit.	Notif.	Admit.	Notif.	Admit.	Notif.	Admit.
January	28	27	8	8	25	70*	61	105
February	20	17	8	8	31	4	59	29
March	4	4	5	5	15	10	24	19
April	8	6	4	4	37	5	49	15
May	8	7	5	5	72	11	85	23
June	7	5	4	4	117	7	128	16
July	19	18	13	12	117	10	149	40
August	31	25	9	9	60	8	100	42
September	73	51	8	6	56	4	137	61
October	123	75	8	8	116	3	247	86
November	104	74	18	17	160	8	282	99
December	64	35	10	10	271	18	345	63
TOTALS	489	344	100	96	1077	158	1666	598

* Includes 63 cases of Influenza (forces)—not notifiable.

TABLE V. DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1940, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether Occurring Within or Without District.									
	All Ages		Under 1 year		1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	46 and under 65	65 and up- wards
All causes { certified ... uncertified	1,036 89		78 4		28 2	25 1	25 16	115 22	279 25	489 19
	M.	F.	under 1 month	1 mnth and under 1 year						
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	42	19	—	—	1	1	8	24	19	8
Tuberculosis, other forms	6	7	—	1	—	2	5	2	2	1
Syphilitic Diseases	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2
Influenza	13	10	1	1	—	—	—	6	4	11
Measles	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Myelitis & Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infantile Ence- phalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of B.Cav. and Oesophagus & Uterus	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	6
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	7
Cancer of Breast	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	6
Cancer, all other sites ...	44	33	—	—	—	—	1	7	30	39
Diabetes	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	49	54	2	—	1	—	—	4	20	76
Heart Disease	98	116	1	—	—	1	—	9	59	144
Other Diseases of Circu- latory System	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	8
Bronchitis	43	38	—	1	1	—	—	2	22	55
Pneumonia	25	36	2	13	6	4	—	4	15	17
Other Respiratory Dis- eases	9	9	1	1	2	2	—	3	5	4
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	5
Diarrhoea under 2 years	4	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	1
Other Digestive Diseases	17	17	1	1	1	1	—	7	13	10
Nephritis	6	15	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	9
Puerperal & Post-Abor- tive Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Premature Birth	14	6	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malforma- tions, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases ...	10	13	9	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road Traffic Accidents	12	4	—	—	2	1	2	2	3	6
Suicide	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—
Other Violent Causes ...	60	33	1	1	4	2	18	24	30	13
All other causes	57	77	2	3	8	6	1	21	19	74
All causes	569	559	40	42	30	26	41	137	304	508

TABLE VI. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

The principal causes of death during the last ten years have been as follows, the number of deaths from each disease and the rate per 1,000 living being given in each case.

	Cancer		Phthisis		Heart Disease		Bronchitis		Pneumonia	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1931	82	1.18	67	0.88	147	2.10	41	0.59	42	0.59
1932	93	1.3	52	0.74	118	1.7	19	0.27	30	0.43
1933	119	1.6	61	0.84	140	1.93	36	0.49	26	0.35
1934	95	1.2	56	0.73	183	2.4	28	0.36	50	0.65
1935	105	1.31	64	0.79	186	2.32	23	0.28	30	0.37
1936	117	1.36	63	0.73	195	2.27	28	0.32	38	0.44
1937	135	1.51	58	0.64	182	2.03	32	0.35	35	0.39
1938	124	1.36	35	0.38	195	2.14	21	0.23	36	0.39
1939	106	1.12	51	0.54	244	2.59	28	0.29	51	0.54
1940	128	1.28	61	0.61	214	2.15	81	0.81	61	0.61

SPECIAL REPORTS

Report to the Public Health Committee on health problems arising out of the use of Tunnel Shelters as dormitories.

On the date named below, census taken by the Chief Constable revealed the extent to which the tunnel shelters named were used as dormitories.

On the 20th January, 1941, a survey of the child population in tunnel shelters was carried out and revealed that 134 children were sleeping there on that night. It may be said generally that the number of persons sleeping regularly in tunnels has fallen materially since the peak in October of last year.

Even at the time of peak occupation no more than two to three per cent. of the population made use of tunnel shelters as dormitories, and consequently health problems arising out of aggregations in these shelters relates in the first instance to this small fraction. It is, nevertheless, the case that any special risk of infections to which this section of the community is exposed might involve the community as a whole, or a large part of it.

I refer especially to infections which may be expected to spread by crowding together, namely; influenza, measles, whooping cough and cerebro-spinal fever: that is to say diseases which are spread by droplet infection. It was relevant to ask at the early part of this year if there was any evidence of outbreaks of infectious disease associated with the use of tunnels and to seek for any evidence of depressed vitality amongst the tunnel population and particularly amongst the child tunnel population.

The first question may be answered by saying that for practical purposes there has been no undue prevalence of infectious disease with the exception of measles and whooping cough, whose incidence has been proportionate to the incidence in the country generally.

The survey of the child population carried out on the 20th January, the results of which are set out in detail below, was intended to provide

I have restricted myself in this report to health matters in the narrowest sense because the Emergency Committee has been responsible for implementing such recommendations of the report of Lord Horder's Committee as could reasonably be applied in this Borough. A wide field is covered by the actions of the Emergency Committee and includes the encouragement of dispersal, provision of bunks and sanitary accommodation, the appointment of shelter marshalls, sanitary inspection of shelters, access to nurses and doctors, the provision of refreshments, spraying, and education of the sheltering public by the distribution of advisory leaflets and the display of posters.

TUNNEL POPULATION ON DATES NAMED

Name of Tunnel	Sleeping on 2.10.40		Sleeping on 25.10.40		Sleeping on 12.12.40		Sleeping on 20.1.41
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Children
Beech Hill ...	146	38	86	26	98	20	16
Upper George St.	273	100	158	59	456	73	37
Albert Rd. ...	238	131	152	104	245	129	54
Midland Rd. ...	216	135	306	125	171	122	27

CIRCUMSTANCES REVEALED BY SURVEY OF CHILD
POPULATION IN TUNNEL SHELTERS ON
20TH JANUARY, 1941

- | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| A. (1) | No. of children of 5 years or under not yet at school | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| | No. of children of 5 years attending school | ... | | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 37 |
| (2) | No. of children of school age attending Luton schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 |
| | No. of children of school age attending private schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | No. of children of school age not attending school | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 97 = 134 |

B. Children described as habitual tunnel occupants	...	130
Children described as casual tunnel occupants	...	4
		<hr/> 134

C. **Pre-school children:** summarised from report of Superintendent Health Visitor.

No. of children showing no ill-effects	...	...	19
No. of children who have had measles recently	...	...	3
No. of children who have had pneumonia recently...	...	...	1
No. of children who have had coughs recently	...	...	3
No. of children not traced	...	...	7
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	33

There were no cases of infectious diseases, scabies, etc., chronic fatigue or uncleanness.

D. **School children.**

(1) Not examined due to attendance at private schools	...	2
Not examined due to non-attendance at school (reported to attendance officer)	...	9
Not examined due to absence at time of examination	...	19
Total number examined	...	71

Total number followed up	...	101
--------------------------	-----	-----

(2) No. showing signs of slight subnutrition	...	4
No. showing signs of slight fatigue	...	4
No. unclean	...	3
No. of children with vermin—lice	...	1
fleas	...	1
nits	...	5
		<hr/> 7

No. who in head teacher's opinion had de- teriorated slightly	...	8
--	-----	---

No. showing evidence of chronic colds	...	4
---------------------------------------	-----	---

No child showed any serious effect of tunnel sheltering.

F. GRUNDY

Medical Officer of Health

REPORT
of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1(A). GENERAL.

Luton, which has an area of 8,234 acres, is situated in a valley between the Chiltern Hills at 200-400 feet above sea level in the town, rising to 400-600 feet above sea level on the surrounding hills. It is mainly built upon the upper chalk, with loam and clay deposits.

Meteorology.—The Luton Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer, is situated in Wardown Park, New Bedford Road, from which the following observations were taken:—

Sunshine.—The total number of hours of sunshine during the year was 1,491.8, the sunniest day being 5th June, 1940, when 14.6 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall during the year amounted to 27.4 inches, the wettest days being 2nd and 13th November, 1940, when 1.44 inches of rain fell on each occasion.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature during the year was 84 °F., recorded on the 8th June, 1940, and 4th September, 1940, while the minimum temperature was 8° F., on 20th January, 1940, the mean temperature being 48.35 °F.

Wind.—The prevailing wind during the year was west.

1(B). WATER SUPPLY.

Luton has an abundant supply of excellent water which is distributed throughout the Borough by the Luton Water Company, and is derived from deep wells in the chalk situated in Crescent Road and Runley Wood. Chlorination of the supply is carried out, the average amount of chlorine pumped into the supply being .25 parts per million.

From information received from the Luton Water Company, the total amount of water supplied during the year ended December 31st, 1940, was 1,431,362,171 gallons. Assuming a population of 107,000, the total number of gallons used per head per day was approximately 36.6, an average of 11.96 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes, and 24.64 gallons per head per day for domestic use.

There were no new extensions of water mains in the Borough during the year.

In the new portion of the Borough, which was incorporated in April, 1933, there are still 30 houses which obtain their supply from driven tube wells.

Samples of water are taken regularly from the town mains at various points within the Borough and from other sources of supply for chemical and bacteriological examination.

The following is a summary of the samples of water taken during the year from all sources. Details of samples which were adversely reported upon are given below

Number of samples of water examined by the Public Analyst	...	1
Number of samples of water examined by the Local Authority	...	247
	Total	248

Number of samples of water obtained from :—

Crescent Road Pumping Station	...	78
Runley Wood Pumping Station	...	100
Hart Hill Reservoir	...	46
Domestic Supplies (Town Mains)	...	7
Shallow and Deep Wells, etc.	...	7
Other sources	...	10
	—	248

Number of samples found upon examination
to be satisfactory ... 231

Number of samples found upon examination
to be unsatisfactory—

Presence of Bacillus Coli	...	7
Other reasons	...	10
	—	17
	—	248

1(C). DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The drainage of the old part of the Borough is semi-separate in character, the whole of the soil water sewage being dealt with by filtration, and the effluent returned to the River Lee at a point where the river leaves the Borough.

Work is now in progress on a new sewage purification works situate at New Mill End, which will be capable of dealing with the sewage flow for a population of 120,000. Allowances have been made in the design for the future extension of the plant to enable it to deal with the full capacity of the main sewer to be used. The ultimate capacity of the main sewer will be sufficient for six times the dry weather flow for a population of 150,000. It is hoped that the scheme will be completed towards the end of 1942.

2. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shews the number of pail closets, earth closets and cesspools in the Borough at the end of December, 1940 :—

Pail Closets	...	34
Earth Closets	...	3
Cesspools	...	176

All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant as and when required. During the year 12 cesspools were abolished.

3. PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The system of refuse disposal is wholly controlled tipping, and the method of refuse collection has been completely reorganised and mechanised.

The weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 18,025 tons 11 cwts.

4. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

4(A). NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	...	...	818
Inspection of Premises where nuisances were found	...	...	1208
„ „ „ no nuisances were found	...	...	198
„ „ „ fish curing is conducted	...	...	—
„ „ „ offensive trades are conducted (excluding Fish Fryers)	...	...	7
„ „ „ offensive trades are conducted (Fish Fryers)	...	...	35
„ Cooked Food Premises	...	...	79
„ Council Houses	...	...	156
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	12
„ Schools	...	...	6
„ Slaughterhouses	...	...	2188
„ Dairies, Milkshops and Ice Cream Shops	...	...	443
„ Cowsheds	...	...	33
„ Bakehouses	...	...	55
„ Markets and Shops	...	...	404
„ Cattle Market	...	...	35
„ Van Dwellings	...	...	38
„ Public and Private Urinals	...	...	21
„ Dance Halls	...	...	—
„ Billiard Halls	...	...	—
Inspection of Cafes and Dining Rooms	...	...	46
„ Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	...	...	—
Inspections under Merchandise Marks Act and Orders	...	...	1407
Inspections under Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10)	...	...	113
Inspection of Premises where Outwork is carried on	...	...	272
Employers interviewed re lists of Outworkers	...	...	6
Visits to property under notice or work in progress	...	...	5467
Inspection of Premises under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	1
„ Premises in connection with Overcrowding Survey	...	...	43
„ Rent Books re Permitted Number of Persons	...	...	34
Interviews	...	...	1319
Visits re Stripping and Cleansing Notices (P.H.A. 1936)	...	...	163

Sections of New Drains tested	45
„ New Drains tested and found satisfactory	38
„ Old Drains tested	37
„ Old Drains tested and found satisfactory	16
Smoke observations taken	7
Inspection of Military Billets	1292
Number of visits under Food and Drugs Act	812
„ Water Samples taken for analysis	207
„ visits to Marine Stores	—
„ visits under Rag Flock Act	—
Number of samples taken under Rag Flock Act	—

Summary of Visits—

Factories	388
Factories (No Mechanical Power)	28
Workplaces	3765
Dwellinghouses	7744
Miscellaneous	5114
Total	17039

4(B). ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Premises where no nuisance found	198
Nuisances from Choked Soil Water Drains	174
„ Choked Surface Water Drains	3
„ Soil Water Drains requiring reconstruction	61
„ Surface Water Drains requiring reconstruction	3
„ Insufficient Drainage—Soil Water	—
„ Insufficient Drainage—Surface Water	1
„ Drains not efficiently trapped	—
„ Defective Soil Pipes	3
„ Defective Ventilation Shafts and Fresh Air Inlets	9
„ Defective Inspection Chambers or Covers	15
„ Rainwater pipes requiring disconnecting	8
„ Damp walls due to external defects	57
„ Damp walls due to absence of effective damp proof course	31
„ Closets converted to water carriage system	2
„ Insufficient closet accommodation (including defective pans, traps, etc.)	93
„ Defective water closet cisterns, flush pipes, etc.	110
„ Defective waste pipes (sink, bath and lavatory)	31
„ Waste pipes requiring trapping	5
„ Absence of sinks and sink waste drainage	2
„ Defective sinks	5
„ Defective sink waste channels	15
„ Defective pointing around sinks, etc.	4
„ Defective eavesgutters and rainwater pipes	73
„ Defective or choked cesspools	3

Nuisances from Defective or choked street gullies	.....	.....	8
„ Defective house gullies	.....	.....	—
„ Stagnant Water	.....	.....	8
„ Offensive Accumulations	.....	.....	23
„ Keeping of Animals, Poultry, etc.	.....	.....	12
„ Infestation by Rats	.....	.....	46
„ Verminous Rooms	.....	.....	156
„ Overcrowding	.....	.....	5
„ Insufficient or Defective Water Supply	.....	.....	40
„ Defective Dustbins	.....	.....	214
„ Absence of Dustbins	.....	.....	14
„ Defective Yard Paving	.....	.....	20
„ Rooms requiring cleansing	.....	.....	151
„ Water Closets requiring cleansing	.....	.....	3
„ Defective Chimney Flues, etc.	.....	.....	22
„ Defective Fireplaces	.....	.....	51
„ Defective Coppers	.....	.....	23
„ Defective Ventilation	.....	.....	27
„ Defective Window Frames or Doors	.....	.....	101
„ Defective Roofs	.....	.....	106
„ Defective Brickwork or Pointing	.....	.....	81
„ Defective Floors	.....	.....	48
„ Defective Plaster	.....	.....	119
„ Defective Staircases	.....	.....	12
„ Defective Gas Services or Fittings	.....	.....	9
Dangerous buildings	.....	.....	2
Infestation by Ants, Crickets, Fleas, etc.	.....	.....	2
New water closets erected	.....	.....	1
Absence of Owner's Name and Address or Permitted Number from Rent Book	.....	.....	34
			<hr/> 2243 <hr/>

4(C). STATUTORY NOTICES.

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OR
ABOLITION OF NUISANCES.

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices 31st Dec., 1939	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39	8	6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45	14	9
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 56	8	6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93	17	11
Luton Corporation Act, 1911. Section 36	15	14
	<hr/> 63	<hr/> 47

5(A). INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred	...	536
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	... ..	460

Rooms disinfected after infectious contagious or other diseases, etc.	445
Rooms stripped and cleansed after infectious disease	3
Rooms where walls and ceilings were rubbed down after infectious disease	478
Visits paid to ascertain if cleansing notices had been complied with	163
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	207
Premises visited tracing infectious diseases	104
Articles disinfected by steam at request of owners	948
Articles disinfected by fumigants at request of owners	13
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owner	41
Total visits paid to infected premises	1,225

5(B). ARTICLES DISINFECTED IN CONNECTION WITH H.M. FORCES AND EVACUATION

	<i>H.M. Forces</i>	<i>Evacuation</i>	<i>Total</i>
Beds	181	704	885
Blankets	995	2,301	3,296
Articles of clothing	1,104	10	1,114
Other articles	1,248	122	1,370
	<hr/> 3,528	<hr/> 3,137	<hr/> 6,665

5(C). DISINFECTANT

During the year, 40 gallons of disinfecting fluid was supplied to the public, free of charge, for use in premises where cases of infectious disease, etc., had occurred.

5(D). LIBRARY BOOKS

During the year, 649 library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned.

5(E). CLEANSING OF INFECTED AND VERMINOUS PERSONS AND CLOTHING

During the year, 24 members of H.M. Forces, who were in a verminous condition, were cleansed at the Council's temporary cleansing station, and their clothing and bedding disinfected by steam.

6. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two Public Swimming Baths in the Borough, both owned by the Corporation.

The Public Baths are situate in Waller Street, Luton, and consist of a covered Swimming Bath, 46 Slipper Baths, and 1 Vapour Bath, whilst the Open Air Swimming Pool, situate off New Bedford Road, Luton, caters for Swimming and Bathing only.

During the season of 1940, the following number of bathers were dealt with :—

	<i>Waller Street Baths</i>	<i>Open Air Swimming Pool</i>
Civilians	106,758	58,175
Members of H.M. Forces ...	65,701	15,877
Total	<u>172,459</u>	<u>74,052</u>

Chloroscope examinations of the water are carried out by the Attendants approximately three times per day, and in addition, samples of water are sent to the Public Analyst for examination every two weeks.

7. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year ended 31st December, 1940, 50 complaints of verminous premises were received, and in 34 instances disinfestation was carried out by one or more of the above methods. Prior to disinfestation, notices were served upon the owners of the premises to remove all paper hangings, skirtings, architraves, mouldings, etc., and the premises were re-inspected before these articles were reinstated.

The following table shews the number of premises and rooms dealt with during 1940 :—

	Number of Premises		Number of Rooms	
	Found to be infested	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
Number of Council Houses... ..	10	10	29	29
Number of other Houses	62	62	127	127
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out prior to removal from Clearance Areas, etc., into new Council Houses	—	—	—	—
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out by Corporation Disinfecting Officer	72	72	156	156
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out by Occupants or Contractors	—	—	—	—
Number of complaints of infestation received (50)	34	34	87	87
Number of cases found by Sanitary Inspectors	38	38	69	69

8(A). THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Since the Factory Act came into force a complete survey has been made of all Factories within the Borough, and up-to-date records of existing conditions and action taken by the Local Authority has been compiled.

As a result of the inspection of Basement Bakehouses, the Local Authority resolved that they were not satisfied that the Bakehouses were suitable for use as such, and gave the owners a period of eighteen months in which to cease using these premises.

Owing to present conditions, the period of eighteen months was subsequently extended for a period of six months when the position will again be reviewed.

8(B). NATURE OF DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER), AND WORKPLACES

Number of premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	4,181
Number inspected and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	3,983
Number inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	198

8(C). LIST OF DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER), AND WORKPLACES

Unregistered factories	...	...	...	...	...	46
Factories without abstract	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	14
Absence of suitable sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	9
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	42
Absence of proper ventilation to w.c. apartment	...	...	...	...	...	1
Absence of suitable washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory heating arrangements in workroom	...	...	...	...	...	12
Absence of thermometer in workroom	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty condition of walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	27
Unsuitable ashes accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	6
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	23
Burning trade refuse	...	...	...	...	...	4
Emissions of smoke	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infestation by rats	...	...	...	...	...	5
General dilapidations	...	...	...	...	...	12

8(D). REGISTERED FACTORIES AND FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER).

FACTORIES' ACT, 1937.

The following is a classified list of the Factories and Factories (No Mechanical Power) on the Register at the 31st December, 1940.

FACTORIES.

Hat Manufacturers	251
Upholsterers	5
Motor Vehicle Engineers, Repairs and Cycle Repairs	33
Boot Repairers	30
Corn Merchants	2
Joiners, Woodworkers and Carpenters	27
Builders	5
General Engineers	24
Undertakers	2
Hat Blockmakers	22
Bleachers, Dyers and Felt Body Makers	18
Breeze Block Manufacturers	2
Cardboard Box Makers	13
Chocolate, Cocoa and Sweet Manufacturers	1
Printers and Letterpress Printers	19
Hat Lining Manufacturers	13
Sheet Metal Workers	2
Electrical Engineers	9
Acetylene Welders	1
Sausage Makers, Pie Makers, etc.	9
Electro-Platers	1
Iron Founders	9
Stone Masons	2
Tailors and Clothiers	7
Machine Makers	1
Hat Materials Merchants	2
Saw Mills	2
Laundries	6
Sewing Machine Engineers	3
Pattern Makers	2
Mineral Water Manufacturers and Brewers	5
Photographic Printers and Developers	2
Feather Dyeing and Mounting	4
Chemical Makers	3
Blacksmiths	3
Garment Makers and Menders and Corset Makers	3
Creameries and Dairies	3
Knitted Hood Makers and Proofers	2
Glass Workers	3
Brass and Aluminium Founders	3
Coach and Motor Body Builders	3
Miscellaneous	23

580

8(E). FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER).

Joiners	4
Weighing Machine Repairers and Scale Makers	2
Upholsterers	3
Painters and Plumbers	1
Tailors	10
Mackintosh Manufacturers	1
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	6
Coach Builders and Repairers, Motor Vehicle and Cycle Repairers	5
Sheet Metal Workers	1
Watch, Clock, Jewellery and Typewriting Repairs	2
Hat Manufacturers	4
Hat Blockmakers	1
Dress and Coat Makers and Alterations	4
Builders' Yards and Brickmakers	4
Boot Repairers	1
General Engineers	2
Sweet Manufacturers	1
French Polishers	1
Miscellaneous	7
	<hr/>
	60
	<hr/>

8(F). MATTERS REFERRED BY H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector of Factories as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—

Notified by H.M. Inspector	13
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	11
Number of Defects remedied as a result of such action	13

8(G). OUTWORKERS RETURNS.

OUTWORKERS LISTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Nature of Work	Lists received from Employers and other Authorities.				Prosecutions.				Outwork in un-wholesome premises, Sec. 111.				Outwork in infected premises, Sec. 153. P.H.A. 1936.			Lists forwarded to other Authorities.			Lists received from other Authorities.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Sending once in the year		Sending twice in the year		Failing to keep and permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send lists.		Instances.		Notices served		Prosecutions.		Instances.			Orders made Sec. 153. P.H.A. 1936.			Local Authorities to whom lists of outworkers have been forwarded.			Number of lists.			Workmen.			Contractors.			Authorities from whom lists have been received.			Number of lists.			Workmen.			Contractors.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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The homes of all outworkers are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors who deal with any nuisance or other irregularity.

9. ADMINISTRATION OF THE SANITARY PROVISIONS OF THE SHOPS ACT, 1934—SECTION 10

The following table shews the number of visits made and contraventions found during 1940, in connection with Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934 :—

Total number of visits made (including revisits)	.....	.....	113
Contraventions found :—			
Absence of suitable and sufficient ventilation	.....	.....	—
Absence of suitable means for maintaining a reasonable temperature	.....	.....	12
Absence of suitable sanitary conveniences :—			
(i) Insufficient	.....	.....	1
(ii) Unsuitable	.....	.....	4
(iii) Not separate for sexes	.....	.....	—
			5
Absence of suitable and sufficient washing facilities	.....	.....	1
Absence of suitable facilities for taking meals	.....	.....	—

All the defects found during the year were remedied or in hand at the end of the year, those outstanding being chiefly items which are to be incorporated in extensive alterations to shop premises contemplated in the future.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1(A). MILK SUPPLY: MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS, ETC.

	<i>On Register Dec. 31st, 1939</i>	<i>On Register Dec. 31st, 1940</i>
Registered :—		
Cowkeepers	12	11
Wholesalers	13	13

Registered Purveyors for Sale of :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	—	1
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified)	12	9
Accredited	3	3
Pasteurised Milk	7	7
Ungraded Loose Milk	87	89
Prepacked Milk only	310	314

	<i>Applications for Registration. Made during 1940</i>	<i>Granted during 1940</i>
Pasteurised Milk	5	5
Accredited	3	3
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified)	9	9
Tuberculin Tested Milk	1	1
Ungraded Loose Milk	9	11
Prepacked Milk only	16	19
Total	43	48

Number of Milk Vendors resident in Borough 360

	<i>Artificial Cream</i>	<i>Fresh Cream</i>
Registered Purveyors of	2	7

1(B). BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year, 218 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and the following table shews the results of these examinations :—

	Samples reported to contain :—										
	Total number of samples submitted	B. Coli in tubes			%	Strep- to- cocci	%	Pus cells	%	Dirt	%
		1	2	3							
Ordinary Milk	126	—	14	31	35.7	2	1.6	17	13.5	—	—
Pasteurised	51	—	1	—	1.96	—	—	6	11.77	—	—
Sterilised	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accredited	14	—	—	1	7.14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	22	—	—	6	27.27	—	—	3	13.64	—	—
Total	218	—	15	38	24.3	2	0.92	26	11.9	—	—

A number of unsatisfactory samples were taken from large bulk supplies and it was impossible to trace infection back to its source, but in 57 cases, the matter was taken up with the County Councils, Producers and Retailers concerned.

1(C). SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK SAMPLES.

Period.	No. of Samples Examined.	AVERAGES.	
		Fat. %	Solids not Fat. %
January	26	3.7	8.6
February	39	3.72	8.66
March	42	3.65	8.86
Quarter ended 31.3.40 ...	107	3.69	8.71
April	49	3.34	8.54
May	18	3.27	8.98
June	31	3.46	8.68
Quarter ended 30.6.40 ...	98	3.36	8.73
July	32	3.61	8.79
August	24	3.33	8.58
September	11	3.48	8.70
Quarter ended 30.9.40 ...	67	3.47	8.69
October	32	3.73	8.76
November	22	3.72	8.74
December	3	3.40	8.90
Quarter ended 31.12.40 ...	57	3.68	8.79
Year ended 31.12.40 ...	329	3.55	8.73

2(A). INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised :—

<i>No. of Parcels.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
2,848	Beef	166,365
343	Pork	8,514
669	Mutton	8,092
47	Bacon	6,142
1	Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	682
6	Fish, game & poultry	412
65	Sundries	2,054
3,979	..... Totals	192,261

Total Weight—85 tons, 16 cwts. 2 qr. 13 lbs.

The above table includes the weight of the entire carcasses and organs of 93 cows, 10 heifers, 34 bullocks, 5 pigs, and 10 sheep.

2(B). INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned during the year :—

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	4,418	1,510	2,251	27,424	2,347	35,950
Number inspected	4,358	1,507	2,241	27,157	2,110	35,373
Percentage of number killed which were inspected ...	98.64%	99.8%	99.56%	99.03%	89.9%	98.39%
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :						
Whole carcasses condemned	6	29	15	110	16	176
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,053	345	15	1,395	202	3,010
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- eases other than tuberculosis	24.3%	24.82%	1.34%	5.54%	10.33%	9.01%
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	36	101	2	—	6	145
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned ...	557	675	1	5	126	1,364
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	13.61%	51.49%	0.13%	0.02%	6.26%	4.55%

2(C). SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

During the year 74 persons made application to slaughter or stun animals in compliance with the terms of the above Act, and 73 were duly licensed.

3(A). SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

During the year, 360 samples were taken, 138 being formal and 222 informal samples.

Of the samples analysed, 15 were found not to be genuine, as shown on page 53.

<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>
—	7	Apples
—	6	Butter
—	6	Cheese
—	7	Confectionery, sweets, etc.
—	6	Cooked meats
—	15	Cream (tinned)
—	17	Fish (canned) and fish paste
—	26	Fruit—fresh and preserved
1	31	Groceries—miscellaneous
—	29	Jam, marmalade, honey
—	13	Margarine
—	11	Milk (canned, etc.)
115	1	Milk
—	21	Mineral waters
—	24	Patent medicines, etc.
10	2	Sausages
12	—	Spirits
—	—	
138	222	
	360	

3(B). DETAILS OF 15 SAMPLES REPORTED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST AS NOT BEING GENUINE, AND ACTION TAKEN IN REGARD THERETO

Sample No.	In-formal	Formal	Article	Adulteration or other irregularity	Action taken
5322	—	1	Milk	Added water 3.9%	Producer and vendor warned. Producer warned. Further sample taken informally and found genuine.
5325	—	1	Milk	Added water 2.0%	
5370	—	1	Milk (in course of delivery)	Milk fat abstracted 6.6%	
5371	—	1	Milk (in course of delivery)	Added water 4.9%	Further samples "On appeal to cow," which were reported to be genuine samples of poor quality. Producer prosecuted and fined 10s. and 16s. costs in each case.
5372	—	1	Milk (in course of delivery)	Added water 2.5%	
5373	—	1	Milk (in course of delivery)	Added water 2.2%	
5374	—	1	Milk (in course of delivery)	Added water 5.1%	
5438	—	1	Milk (in course of delivery)	Added water 1.6% Milk fat abstracted 3.6%	
5439	—	1	Milk (in course of delivery)	Added water 7.2%	Witnesses (2) 10s. 6d. each. Total £6 5s.
5440	—	1	Milk (in course of delivery)	Added water 2.1%	
5441	—	1	Milk (in course of delivery)	Added water 7.1%	
5489	—	1	Milk	Milk fat abstracted 10%	Matter investigated and further sample taken which proved to be genuine. Producer interviewed Found defective cooler. Further sample to be taken.
5559	—	1	Milk	Added water 3.7%	
5586	—	1	Milk	Added water 4.0%	
5588	—	1	Milk	Added water 6.1%	

4. REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926, AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER.

Number of Visits made, including re-visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,407
Number of Contraventions discovered	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Number of samples purchased and submitted for analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

The samples purchased comprised Butter (6), Apples (6), Oats (3).

Each of the samples submitted for analysis was reported to be "Genuine."

The contraventions discovered were chiefly omissions in regard to labelling imported goods in accordance with the provisions of the appropriate Orders, and are analysed hereunder :—

Contraventions of—

No. 3 Order, 1928—Honey and Fresh Apples	.....	.....	.....	12
No. 5 Order, 1928—Raisins, Currants, Sultanas, Oats, etc.	.....	.....	.....	—
No. 4 Order, 1929—Raw Tomatoes	.....	.....	.....	6
No. 8 Order, 1931—Frozen or Chilled Salmon	.....	.....	.....	—
No. 1 Order, 1932—Butter	.....	.....	.....	—
No. 7 Order, 1934—Imported Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Veal and Edible Offals	.....	.....	.....	22
				—
			Total	40
				==

